

I- "The story of an Hour"

1. What was the first title of "the Story of an Hour"?
 - a) "The Free American Woman"
 - b) "The Dream of an Hour"
 - c) "The Story of an Unlucky Woman"
 - d) "The Dream of a Woman"
2. What are the classical unities that "The Story of an Hour" observes?
 - a) time, place, and action
 - b) time, setting, and theme
 - c) time and action
 - d) the extended metaphor
3. One of the major themes of "The Story of an Hour" is _____.
 - a) sensation
 - b) death
 - c) oppression
 - d) true love
4. "of the joy that kills" at the end of "The Story of an Hour" is a good exam of _____.
 - a) metaphor and simile
 - b) paradox and hyperbole
 - c) anaphora and irony
 - d) paradox and irony
5. "patches of blue sky..." symbolizes _____.
 - a) Emergence of her new baby
 - b) Emergence of her new life
 - c) Springtime
 - d) Signs of expected rain

II- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

6. Who is the antagonist in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"?
 - a) Jim and Judge Thatcher
 - b) Huckleberry Finn
 - c) The society and its rules
 - d) Tom Sawyer

7. Which one of following literary works is a good example of a Bildungsroman story? _____
- Trifles
 - The Tell Tale Heart
 - The story of an Hour
 - The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
8. "He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he reads about in books." Who is this character? _____
- Tom Sawyer
 - Judge Thatcher
 - Huckleberry Finn
 - Jim, the escaped slave
9. One of the themes of "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" is "Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____
- wisdom is a moral law
 - wisdom comes from the heart
 - wisdom is bound to traditions
 - wisdom is in the head

III- Poetry

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

Because I could not stop for Death,
He kindly stopped for me;
The carriage held but just ourselves
And Immortality.

We slowly drove, he knew no haste,
And I had put away
My labor, and my leisure too,
For his civility.

We passed the school, where children played
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.

Or rather, he passed us;
The dews grew quivering and chill,
For only gossamer my gown
My tippet only tulle.

We paused before a house that seemed
A swelling of the ground;
The roof was scarcely visible,
The cornice but a mound.

Since then 'tis centuries, and yet each
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the horses' heads
Were toward eternity.

10. What is the rhyme scheme of the third stanza? _____
- a) a b c b
 - b) a a b b
 - c) a b c c
 - d) a b c d
11. In the last line, first stanza, immortality means _____
- a) a swelling of the ground
 - b) destruction
 - c) the speaker's marriage
 - d) everlasting
12. What could be one of the good themes of this poem? _____
- a) travelling
 - b) love
 - c) death
 - d) war
13. The poem depicts the journey to _____
- a) immortality
 - b) the grave
 - c) death
 - d) childhood
14. The general theme of the poem seems to be that _____
- a) death is not to be feared
 - b) life is comfortable
 - c) life is not pleasant when you get old
 - d) death is fearful
15. "We passed the fields of gazing grain," In this line, there is an example of _____
- a) irony
 - b) paradox
 - c) alliteration
 - d) anaphora
16. In the following stanza, there is an example of _____
- We passed the school, where children played
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.*
- a) simile
 - b) paradox
 - c) irony
 - d) anaphora

17. What is the figure of speech in _____?

*Or rather, he passed us;
The dew's grew quivering and chill.*

- a) Metaphor
 b) Alliteration
c) Personification
d) Simile

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chillest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

18. What does hope mean to the poet?

- a) It brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
b) It is unlike a bird for being dependent
c) It has feathers like a bird
 d) It is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

19. The word "thing" indicates that hope is something _____.

- a) abstract and vague
b) like an extended grieve
c) inanimate
d) concrete and clear

20. What sense does "And sings the tune—without the words," give to the reader?

- a) Hope is like words
 b) Hope is universal
c) Hope is not like words
d) Hope is a singing bird

21. What does the word "perches" in the first stanza suggest?

- a) hope is planning to stay
- b) hope changes over the years
- c) hope has short presence
- d) hope broadens your mind

22. Who is the author of this poem "Hope Is the Thing with Feathers"?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Henry James
- c) Emily Zola
- d) Emily Dickinson

IV- The Tell-Tale Heart

23. What is the narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____.

- a) sane
- b) insane
- c) kind-hearted
- d) sensitive

24. Who is the writer of "The Tell-Tale Heart"?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar Allan Poe
- d) Kate Chopin

25. "...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim." What kind of figure of speech is used here?

- a) Irony
- b) Personification
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Paradox

26. What is the figure of speech in this statement "I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him."

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Symbol
- d) Irony

V- Drama: "Trifles"

27. How did Mr. John Wright die?

- a) His friend Mr. Hale killed him
- b) Of a rope around his neck
- c) Mrs. Wright poisoned him
- d) The county attorney Mr. Henderson shot him in the gun.

28. "He was also a hard man, like a raw wind that gets to the bone." What is the figure of speech used in this statement?
- Irony
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Anaphora
29. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box?
- Scissors
 - Knitting needles
 - Preserves
 - A dead bird
30. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces?
- Knot them
 - Stitch them
 - Quilt them
 - Throw them away
31. In "*Trifles*", What does the cage symbolize?
- Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
 - Mr. Wright's oppression
 - Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
 - Mrs. Wright's freedom

VI- General Question

32. _____ is a representative of realism.
- Theodore Dreiser
 - Frank Norris
 - Henry James
 - Emile Zola
33. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.
- nineteenth century
 - eighteenth century
 - twentieth century
 - seventeenth century
34. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of
- Spanish literature
 - French literature
 - English literature
 - German literature
35. _____ describes a type of literature that attempts to apply principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings
- Realism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism
 - Romanticism

6. There is no such thing as absolute truth. All things are relative. This is one of the characteristics of _____.
- Romanticism
 - Realism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem Renaissance
37. The notion of "twoness" a divided awareness of one's identity, is one of the features of _____.
- Realism
 - Romanticism
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism
38. Literature of the common-place, ordinary people—poor and middle class, recent and contemporary life, democratic function of literature, and local color are common themes and elements in _____.
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism
39. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.
- William Bradford
 - Anne Bradstreet
 - Emily Dickenson
 - Captain John Smith
40. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- Benjamin Franklin
 - Hemingway
 - Washington Irving
 - Emily Dickinson
41. American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of _____.
- Romanticism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism
 - Harlem Renaissance
42. The _____ concerns himself with the here and now, centering his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people.
- Romantic
 - Realist
 - Modernist
 - Naturalist